

Multiple Choice:

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. D
6. D
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. C
11. a) D
11. b) B
12. D
13. D
14. A
15. B
16. C
17. D

Calculation Questions: **Subtract 0.5 for every boxed final answer that has the wrong number of significant figures. Each question is worth 4 points. Subtract 2 points if not enough work was shown.**

1. Given a Carnot engine that absorbs 750 J of energy from a tank of hot water with a final temperature of 300.0 K, what is the initial temperature if 600.0 J of work was done by the system?

$$\epsilon = [T_H - T_L] / T_H = w / q$$

Set the two equivalent expressions equal to one another:

$$[T_H - 300] / T_H = 600 / 750$$

Using basic algebra solve for the initial temperature.

$$T_H = 1500 \text{ K (only 2 significant figures)}$$

2. How much energy is transferred if a block of copper with a mass of 50.0 g is heated from 20.0°C to 100.0 °C? The specific heat of copper, Cu, is $c = 0.386 \text{ J/g}^\circ\text{C}$.

$$\Delta T = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} - 20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}. \text{ The mass, } m = 50 \text{ g}.$$

Use $Q = mc\Delta T$:

Gopher Thermodynamics written test portion answer key

Total points possible: 33

Total questions: 21

$$Q = (50 \text{ g})(0.386 \text{ J/g}^\circ\text{C})(80 \text{ J/g}^\circ\text{C})$$

$$Q = 1544 \text{ Joules}$$

~ 1540 Joules (3 significant figures)

3. Given 50.0 L of water at 20.0°C, what will be the water's temperature, in Fahrenheit, after adding 1829 BTUs of heat? (Assume the density of water is 1g/mL, 1 BTU= 1055.06 J, and the specific heat capacity of water is 4.184 J/g/°C)

Find mass of water: 50 L x 1 g/mL x 1000mL/L= 5000 g

$$1829 \text{ BTU} \times 1055.06 \text{ J/1 BTU} = 1929704.74 \text{ J}$$

$$\text{Use } Q = mc\Delta T: 1929704.74\text{J}=5000*4.184*\Delta T$$

$$\Delta T=1929704.74/5000/4.184=92.24210038$$

$$20+92.24210038=112.2421004$$

$$\text{Convert } ^\circ\text{C to } ^\circ\text{F: } 112.2421004 * 9/5 + 32=234.0357807... ^\circ\text{F}$$

~234 °F (3 significant figures)

4. What is the average kinetic energy of a gas molecule, in Joules, at 30.0°C? $k=1.38 \times 10^{-23}$

Convert to Kelvin: $T=(30+273.15)=303.15 \text{ K}$

Plug into kinetic energy equation:

$$KE= \frac{3}{2} kT$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} * 1.38 * 10^{-23} * 303.15$$

$$= 6.28 * 10^{-21} \text{ Joules (3 significant figures)}$$